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P.O. Box 41505
Nashville, TN 37204-1505
1-800-626-0987
http://www.nass.usda.gov/tn

GENE DANEKAS
STATE STATISTICIAN

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1999 MEAT ANIMALS PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME

TENNESSEE: The 1999 cash receipts from cattle and calves, and hogs and pigs for Tennessee totaled $431 million, down 1 percent from 1998. By specie, cash receipts from cattle and calves increased 4 percent, and hogs and pigs fell 33 percent.

Cattle and calves accounted for 91 percent of the total cash receipts, while hogs and pigs accounted for 9 percent. Production decreased for both cattle and calves and for hogs and pigs. Average prices during 1999 rose for cattle and calves, but fell for hogs and pigs.

Cattle and Calves: Cash receipts from marketings of cattle and calves increased from $376 million in 1998 to $391 million in 1999. All cattle and calf marketings totaled 621 million pounds in 1999 compared to 634 million pounds in 1998. The annual average price per 100 pounds live weight for cattle was $56.60, an increase of $3.30 from 1998. For calves, the annual average price rose $4.30 to $82.00.

Hogs and Pigs: Cash receipts from hogs and pigs totaled $40.0 million, a decrease of 33 percent from the 1998 total of $59.7 million. Marketings declined to 129.1 million pounds in 1999, a decrease of 27 percent from 1998's total of 176.1 million pounds. Annual average price per 100 pounds live weight fell to $29.20 in 1999 from $33.00 in 1998.

UNITED STATES: The 1999 gross income from cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs for the U.S. totaled $46.0 billion, up 5 percent from 1998. Gross income rose for cattle and calves, but fell for hogs and pigs and sheep and lambs. Cattle and calves increased 9 percent, while hogs and pigs and sheep and lambs decreased 9 and 3 percent respectively.

Total 1999 cash receipts from marketings of meat animals increased 5 percent to $45.6 billion. Cattle and calves accounted for 80 percent of this total, hogs and pigs 19 percent, and sheep and lambs 1 percent. Production increased for cattle and calves, but declined for both hogs and pigs and sheep and lambs. Average prices were up from 1998 levels for cattle and calves and sheep and lambs, while hogs and pigs dropped.

Cattle and Calves: Cash receipts from marketings of cattle and calves increased from $33.4 billion in 1998 to $36.5 in 1999, a 9 percent increase. All cattle and calf marketings totaled 56.7 billion pounds in 1999, up 3 percent from last year. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight for cattle was $63.40, an increase of $3.80 from 1998. For calves, the annual average price increased $8.90 to $87.70.

Hogs and Pigs: Cash receipts from hogs and pigs totaled $8.6 billion during 1999, down 9 percent from 1998. Marketings increased to 27.0 billion pounds in 1999, up 2 percent from 1998. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight decreased $4.10 to $30.30 in 1999.

Sheep and Lambs: Cash receipts from marketings of sheep and lambs in 1999 were $469 million, down 3 percent from 1998. Marketings declined 7 percent to 689 million pounds. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight for sheep increased from $30.60 in 1998 to $31.10 in 1999 while for lambs, the annual average price increased $2.20 to $74.50.

IN THIS ISSUE

CATTLE AND CALVES: PRODUCTION AND INCOME, TENNESSEE AND U.S., 1998 AND 1999

Item	Unit	Tennessee		United States	
		1998 [1]	1999	1998 [1]	1999
		Thousands			
Production [2]	Pounds	536,266	512,883	41,620,414	42,344,417
Marketings [3]	Pounds	633,865	621,050	55,255,981	56,747,945
Value of production	Dollars	312,319	316,463	24,153,116	25,961,173
Cash receipts [4]	Dollars	376,012	391,138	33,415,404	36,521,667
Value of home consumption	Dollars	4,342	4,435	304,406	324,934
Gross income	Dollars	380,354	395,573	33,719,810	36,846,601

[1] Revised. [2] Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments. [3] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State. [4] Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter.

HOGS AND PIGS: PRODUCTION AND INCOME, TENNESSEE AND U.S., 1998 AND 1999

Item	Unit	Tennessee		United States	
		1998 [1]	1999	1998 [1]	1999
		Thousands			
Production [2]	Pounds	164,532	119,447	25,714,706	25,600,424
Marketings [3]	Pounds	176,099	129,141	26,477,537	27,003,498
Value of production [5]	Dollars	54,011	34,610	8,673,713	7,660,399
Cash receipts [4] [5]	Dollars	59,667	39,987	9,444,082	8,623,125
Value of home consumption	Dollars	699	557	34,374	28,831
Gross income	Dollars	60,366	40,544	9,478,456	8,651,506

[1] Revised. [2] Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments. [3] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State. [4] Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter. [5] Includes allowance for higher average price of state inshipments and outshipments of feeder pigs.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS: TENNESSEE & U.S., MAY 2000 WITH COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	TENNESSEE			UNITED STATES		
		May 1999[1]	April 2000[1]	May 2000[2]	May 1999[1]	April 2000[1]	May 2000[2]
		Dollars Per Unit					
Winter Wheat	bu.	2.28	2.28	2.45	2.34	2.32	2.39
Corn	bu.	2.38	2.32	2.35	1.99	2.03	2.06
Cotton Lint	lb.	.592	.424	.424[3]	.550	.460	.459[3]
Soybeans	bu.	4.52	5.28	5.40	4.50	5.00	5.15
All hogs	cwt.	35.60	46.20	47.60	36.60	47.30	48.80
Sows	cwt.	30.50	39.00	44.00	28.00	37.60	40.80
Barrows & gilts	cwt.	36.20	47.00	48.00	37.00	47.80	49.20
All beef cattle	cwt.	56.00	68.20	68.20	62.10	71.30	69.40
Steers/heifers	cwt.	69.30	87.00	87.00	65.20	75.20	73.20
Cows	cwt.	36.00	40.00	40.00	36.40	39.80	39.00
Calves	cwt.	79.10	105.00	102.00	87.60	111.00	109.00
All milk	cwt.	14.00	---	---	12.70	11.90	12.00
Fluid grade	cwt.	14.00	---	---	12.80	12.00	12.00
Manufacture grade	cwt.	10.20	---	---	11.60	10.20	10.20

[1] Entire month. [2] Mid-month. [3] Based on purchases first half of month.

MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND INCOME, TENNESSEE, 1995-1999

Item	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Milk Cows and Production of Milk and Milkfat on Farms:						
No. of Milk Cows on Farms[1]	Thousands	127	117	113	105	97
Per Milk Cow - Milk	Pounds	13,740	13,932	14,239	14,295	14,608
Per Milk Cow - Milkfat	Pounds	493	503	508	520	536
Percentage of Fat In All Milk Produced	Percent	3.59	3.61	3.57	3.64	3.67
Total Milk	Mil. Lbs.	1,745	1,630	1,609	1,501	1,417
Total Milkfat	Mil. Lbs.	62.6	58.8	57.4	54.6	52.0
Milk Utilized						
Fed To Calves[2]	Mil. Lbs.	9	9	8	10	6
Used For Milk, Cream and Butter[3]	Mil. Lbs.	1	1	1	1	1
Value[4]	Thous. Dol.	138	158	141	159	159
Average Returns						
Per 100 Lbs. of Milk	Dollars	13.80	15.80	14.10	15.90	15.90
Per Lb. of Milkfat	Dollars	3.84	4.38	3.95	4.37	4.33
Milk Marketed As Whole Milk	Mil. Lbs.	1,735	1,620	1,600	1,490	1,410
Cash Receipts From Marketings	Thous. Dol.	239,430	255,960	225,600	236,910	224,190
Gross Farm Income From Dairy Products[5]	Thous. Dol.	239,568	256,118	225,741	237,069	224,349
Farm Value of All Milk Produced[6]	Thous. Dol.	240,810	257,540	226,869	238,659	225,303

[1] Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet fresh. [2] Excludes milk sucked by calves. [3] Milk used on farm where produced. [4] Valued at average returns per 100 lbs. of milk in combined marketings of milk and cream. [5] Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream plus value of milk used for home consumption and farm churned butter. [6] Includes value of milk fed to calves and value of used on farm for milk, cream and butter.

HIRED WORKERS UP 2 PERCENT AND WAGE RATES UP 4 PERCENT FROM A YEAR AGO

There were 1.05 million hired workers on the Nation's farms and ranches the week of April 9-15, 2000, up 2 percent from a year ago. There were 830,000 workers hired directly by farm operators. Agricultural service employees on farms and ranches made up the remaining 217,000 workers. Migrant workers accounted for 8.8 percent of the April hired workforce compared with 8.7 percent last year.

Farm operators paid their hired workers an average wage rate of $8.12 per hour during the April 2000 survey week, up 29 cents from a year earlier. Field workers received an average of $7.58 per hour, up 35 cents from last April. Livestock workers earned $7.56 per hour compared with $7.39 a year earlier. The Field and Livestock worker combined wage rate was up 31 cents from last year.

Number of hours worked averaged 40.4 hours for hired workers during the survey week compared with 39.5 hours a year ago.

The largest increases in number of hired farm workers over last year occurred in the Florida, Northern Plains (North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas), Southern Plains (Oklahoma and Texas), Mountain II (Colorado, Nevada, and Utah), and Corn Belt I (Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio) regions. In Florida, growers were making preparations to plant spring crops. Vegetable harvest continued in all major areas and nursery workers were very active. In the Northern Plains, corn planting was active in most of the region and producers were busy moving cattle to summer ranges. In the Southern Plains, land preparation and corn, soybean, and sorghum plantings were active. The main farming activities in Corn Belt I included corn and some soybean plantings, applying fertilizer and herbicides, purchasing supplies, and preparing equipment. Calving and lambing were also active.

The largest decreases in number of hired farm workers from a year ago were in the Appalachian II (Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia), Mountain III (Arizona and New Mexico), and California regions. Showers across most of the Appalachian II region, coupled with colder than normal temperatures, limited fieldwork. In Mountain III, above normal temperatures helped accelerate crop development versus a year ago. In California, scattered showers were reported in northern and central areas of the State. Four weeks of favorably dry and often warm weather helped advance fieldwork and initial summer crop planting activity.

Hired farm worker wage rates were above a year ago in most regions. The largest increases occurred in the Pacific (Oregon and Washington), Lake (Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin) and Appalachian II regions. The higher wages were generally attributable to fewer seasonal workers reported on the payroll during the survey week in the Pacific and Appalachian II regions. In the Lake region, farmers reported fewer field hours worked for salaried workers which helped contribute to the increase from last year.

Regions showing declines in the hired farm worker wage rates were Mountain III, Mountain II (Colorado, Nevada, and Utah), Corn Belt II (Iowa and Missouri), Appalachian I (North Carolina and Virginia), and Hawaii. Slight declines of hired wage rates in these regions generally occurred due to an increase in field worker hours reported in each region.

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION UP 3 PERCENT: U.S. egg production totaled 7.01 billion during April 2000, up 3 percent from the 6.78 billion produced in 1999. Production included 5.91 billion table eggs and 1.10 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.04 billion were broiler-type and 67.0 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during April 2000 averaged 329 million, up 2 percent from the total average number of layers during April 1999. April egg production per 100 layers was 2,130 eggs, up 1 percent from 2,110 eggs in April 1999. All layers in the U.S. on May 1, 2000 totaled 328 million, up 2 percent from a year ago.

LAYERS AND EGGS: LAYERS ON HAND AND EGGS PRODUCED BY STATE AND UNITED STATES, DURING APRIL 1999-2000 FOR SELECTED STATES

Selected States	Table Egg Layers in Flocks 30,000 or more		All Layers [1]		Eggs per 100 for All Layers [1]	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Thousands				Number	
Alabama	3,695	3,017	10,656	10,556	1,914	1,895
Arkansas	4,473	4,956	15,069	15,654	1,891	1,885
Georgia	11,201	11,582	20,913	20,946	2,018	2,077
North Carolina	3,588	3,149	11,504	11,042	1,878	1,829
All Other States [2]	232,609	240,091	263,373	271,073	2,148	2,170
United States	255,566	262,795	321,515	329,271	2,110	2,130

[1] Includes all layers and eggs produced in both table egg and hatching egg flocks regardless of size. [2] Tennessee included in other states.

U.S. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER: Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 3.46 billion pounds in April, down 9 percent from the 3.82 billion pounds produced in April 1999. Beef production, at 2.03 billion pounds, was 6 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.78 million head, down 6 percent from 1999. The average live weight was up 1 pound from the previous year, at 1,202 pounds. Calf slaughter totaled 81 thousand head, down 17 percent from April 1999. The average live weight was 40 pounds above last year, at 343 pounds. Pork production totaled 1.39 billion pounds, down 14 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 7.21 million head, 15 percent below 1999. The average live weight was 2 pounds above the previous year, at 262 pounds. Sheep slaughter totaled 345 thousand head, 12 percent above last year. The average live weight was 136 pounds, unchanged from April a year ago.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER[1]: UNITED STATES, APRIL 1999 AND 2000

Species	Number Slaughtered		Total Live Weight		Average Live Weight	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	1,000 Head		1,000 Pounds		Pounds	
Cattle	2,971	2,782	3,568,896	3,343,673	1,201	1,202
Calves	97	81	29,330	27,653	303	343
Hogs	8,530	7,210	2,216,052	1,892,543	260	262
Sheep & lambs	309	345	41,958	47,035	136	136

[1] Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other commercial slaughter (excludes farm slaughter).